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TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circula-

tion of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Price five cents.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Faith-cure and Christian science notions

have made headway but slowly in

Indianapolis. The new system of heal-

ing originated in Boston and immedi-

ately found innumerable advocates and fol-

lowers in and about that region. The

fame of the "science" spread rapidly be-

yond those narrow bounds, and was long

since received with approval in towns

far west of this. It is charged by some

enthusiastic supporters of the doctrine

as a reason for this tardiness of ap-  
preciation, that the Indianapolis mind is

dull and not quickly receptive of new

ideas; but the fact that it early became

a popular fad in St. Louis proves that

mental brilliancy is not essential

to the votaries of the theory. The

existence of a "metaphysician" or

"healer" office on every other corner in

Chicago does not bear out the other as-

sertion that great spirituality is a re-

quisite in those who accept the philoso-

phy.

Opponents of the science have en-

deavored to maintain that the superior

good sense and level-headedness of the

Indianapolis native prevented, and

would continue to prevent, the spread of

false and foolish doctrine. Until re-

cently these persons have had rather the

advantage in argument, but it must be

confessed that the appearances are now

what against them. The adoption of the

faith-cure theories has been slow,

but there is no denying that they have

worked their insidious way into "our

minds" and are regarded with more

or less favor by many individuals among

what the Atlanta Constitution would

call our best families. Most of these

believers are rather shame-faced

and show a disinclination to talk about

the matter, but others have the courage

of their convictions and boldly proclaim

their faith, and expatiate on the wonder-

ful cures that have been effected by the

system in distant places. No marvelous

cures have been heard of here, and a

number on whom the science has been

practiced have died, but possibly the

conditions have been unfavorable. Per-

haps the healers, like spiritual medi-

ums, are affected by the prevailing

skepticism. However that may be, "met-

aphysicians" are with us and have

opened "studios," where, as announced

on neatly printed cards, "Christian met-

aphysics is practiced and taught to all

moral people who desire an increase of

usefulness, happiness and health."

"Absent treatment," whatever that

may mean, is also promised. This is

very enticing, because all we

moral people want an increase of

these powers and possessions. No

doubt these attractive invitations

will draw to the studios a good

many people from that considerable

class which has more faith in the mys-

terious than in the matter-of-fact, in

pow-wowing than in pills, and on the

whole, they will probably suffer no great

harm, and much good will certainly re-

sult to the pockets of the healers. A

certain amount of "crankiness" in every

community must be worked off some-

how, and the faith-cure is perhaps as

desert his chosen beat, and the dashings  
of the Oregon have been drowned out  
by the rumble of the very printing-  
press its waters have been utilized to  
move.

Ghooly Khan, of Persia, abode with  
the Nation for a brief season of delight,  
until the observing newspaper eye re-  
vealed that the Shah ate peaches with  
vinegar, plucked with his own fingers  
from the dish, and dropped to slumber  
after the repast without explanation or  
apology. Numerous comments upon  
these weird, royal, Persian idiosyncrasies  
annoyed the Persian minister, and he  
said mean things about American  
breeding, and withdrew. All things  
being equal, the whirling of time brings  
in revenge, and if the ex-minister is a  
gentleman of sufficient literary discrimi-  
nation to take the American newspapers,  
he may now chuckle with traditional  
glee at the high-handed lawlessness with  
which certain American citizens, now  
abroad, and who have recently visited  
England's Queen, are being handed round  
the smiling circle of their observant coun-  
trymen. The Chicago sense of humor  
seems to have been inordinately aroused  
by the event, and to have issued soli-  
citous and explicit rules of conduct—after  
the fashion of the late A. Ward—for the  
proper guidance of its native contem-  
poraries about to take tea with royalty.

They were advised not to mention base-  
ball to the Queen—strange the Chicago  
mind should have overlooked the *Batten-*  
*bergs* in the family; not to ask her  
Majesty questions, to feed the little  
princes candy, to request the Queen to  
return the visit, or to call her "colonel."  
Hardly less amusing than these innocu-  
ous diversions of pork-packing journal-  
ism are the well-meant defensive state-  
ments from another quarter, assuring a  
supposedly apprehensive public that  
America's representatives suffered no  
preliminary solicitude as to garb or con-  
duct before her Majesty, but acted with  
care and intelligence in preserving the  
proprieties, and should there-  
fore be spared the silly gossip  
and fanciful and absurd fabrica-  
tions that have pursued them. The  
glaring superfluities of such pro-  
tective remarks must be patent to all.  
A good wife needs no bush, and a con-  
fident country has no fears that its chosen  
sons could do it discredit anywhere.  
Even should one of them so far forget  
himself as to shake hands with a queen,  
she would doubtless survive and the  
government at Washington still live.  
Nice customs have been said to courtesy  
to great kings, and great kings could  
be benefited and improved by occasionally  
courtesying to nice customs. Neverthe-  
less, as has been before said in these col-  
umns, the American smile must have its  
prey. Like love and death, it is no re-  
specter of persons, and, like them again,  
must be accepted with the solace of  
philosophy. As the American eagle,  
the national sense of humor is free; it  
soars impatient of restraint, and swoops  
at its own sweet will. When it clutches  
at an uncovered head and wings aloft  
with a tuft of treasured locks in its  
talons, the victim is wise who joins he-  
roically in the general merriment and  
awaits his recompense in its next raid  
upon the unsuspecting poll of his neighbor.

MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

In Monday's issue the Journal stated  
that the pretended discovery of a new  
elixir of life and rejuvenation of old age,  
to which Drs. Brown-Séquard and Ham-  
mond have given the sanction of their  
names, is the most pretentious piece of  
quackery ever promulgated, allied to  
voodooism, an insult to the intelligence  
of the age, and calculated to bring medi-  
cal science into contempt. The Journal  
is not at all surprised to find its senti-  
ments indorsed by scientific medical  
men throughout the world. That Drs.  
Parvin and Meers, formerly of this city,  
should be among the first to denounce  
it is only what would be expected of  
Indianapolis physicians of such eminence  
as to be elected professors in the oldest  
and most influential medical school in  
America.

Modern medicine claims to be a science,

and as such depends upon the experi-

mental method for its advancement.

The experimental method is the expres-

sion of the natural march of the mind in

the investigation of nature, and as such

proceeds by observation, hypothesis and

verification. The methods of research do

not differ whether the subject is biology

or physics. Medicine is but the practical

application of the principles of biology

to the prevention of disease and the

restoration to health.

But while medicine is a biological sci-

ence, it is difficult to apply the methods

of biological research in practice, be-

cause of the direct personality of the

subject. The physician cannot look

upon his patients and patients as a farm-

er regards his stock, or as Muldoon re-

garded Sullivan. Only recently—within

a half century—has medicine released

itself in any degree from dogmatic per-

sonal authority and thrust away hypo-

thetical systems and doctrines. The re-

cent claims of Brown-Séquard and his

elderly adherents show how easy it is to

rest satisfied with desire and intuition,

rather than to verify hypothesis by a

wide experience before proclaiming it as

a truth. There was no harm in the

therapeutic suggestion and experi-

ment; it was the claim of an established

principle from a single experiment that

is scientifically at fault. It was never

considered, for example, that savages

eat the entire animal, and make their

blood from it, nor that transfusion of

blood is a common procedure in practice,

though no claims of rejuvenation are

based on these processes.

Of all deductions, those of biology

should be made with greatest care. The

principle of modern biology—that man

does not hold an isolated place in

nature; that his origin is not recent nor

the central figure in the universe; that

he is not separated from his brute

allies in structure, function or intellect;

that the differences, in short, are those

of degree and not of kind—is still hotly

contested in spite of its progress from

Leibnitz and Goethe to Wallace, Darwin

and Spencer. The most recent outcome

of biology applied to medicine is the

germ theory of disease, but its most au-

thentic and enthusiastic teachers have

made no such shipwreck of themselves

as to teach that a fluid teeming with the  
primordial germs of animal vitality, in-  
troduced into the system, will restore  
youth and defeat the aims of nature, in  
whose far-reaching scheme decay and  
death are as essential parts as growth  
and birth themselves.

The only parallel in biology to  
this latest fad in medicine is a century  
old, and is known as Buffon's theory of  
organic molecules, of which Hume said  
its author "gave to things no human eye  
had seen a probability almost equiv-  
alent to proof." Buffon's theory of or-  
ganic molecules, and Bonnet's theory of  
the "inclusion of germs" dominated  
biological discussion for a quarter of a  
century. These were great authors and  
great naturalists, far ahead of their  
time, but as liable to error as the great  
jurist, Matthew Hale, who believed in  
witches. The great physiologist, Dal-  
ton, gave an exposition of both of these  
theories in the Cartwright lectures for  
1882, before the College of Physicians  
and Surgeons of New York. There is  
much in common between the senile  
vagaries of Seguard and the notions of  
Buffon. Allowance, however, should be  
made in judgment for a century of pro-  
gress in biology that lies between Buffon  
and Brown-Séquard.

THE AMERICAN PHILISTINE ON PAPER.

The quality of Philistine doubtless  
existed long before Mr. Matthew Arnold  
seemingly discovered and began preach-  
ing against it, but we have had in Amer-  
ica no great anti-Philistine to take up  
the ends against culture's anarchists,  
and have, therefore, depended largely  
upon echoes of Mr. Arnold's work to hit  
off the home product. Indeed, Philis-  
tinism is a thing not limited to any lo-  
cality, but is sufficiently wide-sweeping  
to reach from Boston Back Bay to the  
limits of the arid plains, so serious  
against its insidious workings are not  
weakened by importations. The sharp  
paraphrase and the comic-paper funny  
man do not take seriously to efforts of  
any kind for the eradication of Philis-  
tinism, culture being regarded as some-  
thing of a joke at best.

Now, American fiction has lately  
taken a turn in the direction of a rebuke  
of Philistinism, which may be defined  
for America as a disregard of worthy  
things of life, such as the fine arts in  
the various forms of their expression.  
We may take Mr. Howells as an instance.  
While he may be, and is, much of a  
Philistine himself, he understands and  
fully appreciates the traits of his kind,  
and, better than anybody since the  
author of "Vanity Fair," can put the  
Philistine peculiarities on paper. In  
"Silas Lapham" he drew a picture  
of that thrifty dealer in mineral paint  
which must carry a lesson  
not to be mistaken. Colonel Lapham  
was clearly a type of the progressive  
American, with his rapid flight from the  
bottom to the top of the ladder, his pit-  
iable educational failings and social boor-  
ishness. This type has its duplicates in  
every city of the country; in the pork-  
packers of Chicago and the gold goblins  
of California. In Indiana he would be  
a manufacturer of hand-made school-  
books for the promotion of ignorance in  
our Commonwealth.

Being himself a Philistine, Mr. How-  
ells is able to produce, better than any  
of his contemporaries in fiction-making,  
the bull in the china shop of culture.  
Yet he is ably backed in his labors by  
Messrs. Henry James, Edgar Fawcett,  
Robert Grant and S. J. Stimson. Mr.  
Stimson does very fine Philistines, and  
after putting them on paper takes them  
"cross country on coaching journeys and  
makes them enjoy life after a fashion.  
Like "Peter Bell," of Wordsworth's  
creation, they trample under foot the  
primrose and never know that they have  
stepped on it.

But there could be no better method  
of getting rid of the Philistine than by  
this plan of making him up into stories.  
When he sees himself caricatured he  
will likely turn aside from the stock  
"ticker" to see that his children are going  
to school, and even though he profit him-  
self not at all, the elements of "sweet-  
ness and light" may find way into his  
descendants. One thing that is strong in  
the American is pride, and pride of any  
altitude cannot withstand caricature.  
Mr. Eugene Field, who has satirized  
Chicagoans to the limit, once said, when  
asked if he was not afraid of hurting the  
feelings of his readers, that "they all  
thought it was the other fellow."

This is doubtful. The "Silas Laphams"  
and "Bartley Hubbards" of American  
literature are in themselves remon-  
strances against their own narrowness,  
and would like to have better personal  
reflections mirrored. When American  
business and professional men get a  
chance to breathe amid all the hurly-  
burly of the period, they will get as far  
as possible from the golden shrine at  
which they are worshipping, and will  
wonder how they ever overlooked the  
really worthy things of life which sud-  
denly dawn upon them.

The Philadelphia Ledger prints some  
figures relative to the cost of the Centen-  
nial Exhibition in that city, which are of  
interest to towns which think of bidding  
for the world's fair in 1902. First of all,  
it says, the individual people of Philadelphia,  
with aid from individuals throughout  
Pennsylvania, subscribed \$1,749,468. That  
inspired subscriptions from other States,  
which carried the aggregate of such sub-  
scriptions up to \$2,277,490—of which \$266,922  
came from New York State, \$100,574 from  
New Jersey, \$89,374 from the New Eng-  
land States, \$14,244 from the Pacific slope,  
and \$28,466 from all the rest of the country.  
In addition to this the city of Philadelphia  
as a corporation appropriated \$1,000,000,  
and the Legislature of Pennsylvania \$1,500,-  
000, the general government \$500,000 for its  
own buildings and exhibits, and several  
States about \$400,000 in all for the same  
purpose. The subscriptions and appropri-  
ations foot up over \$6,000,000, and the actual  
cost of the exhibition exceeded that sum.  
They come high but we must have them.

SENATOR PLATT, of Connecticut, is said  
to be very much interested in his scheme  
of promoting a colonization movement from  
Iceland to Alaska. One would think Ice-  
land must be a very fine country to Ice-  
landers, but probably it does. The idea is said  
to be ultimately to take over to Alaska the  
entire population of Iceland, which is really  
very thrifty, sturdy and intelligent. There  
are in Iceland about seventy-five thousand

souls. The area of cultivable land is year-  
ly growing less, owing to the increase of  
volcanic matter scattered over the plains  
and valleys. The people are said to be an-  
xious to remove to some cold country where  
the soil and other advantages are superior  
to those to be found in their present pos-  
session. On the Yukon river they will find  
these. Wood is abundant and cereals can  
be raised, as the summers are longer than  
those in Iceland. An Icelandic minister is  
operating with Senator Platt in the under-  
taking.

DISCUSSING the trial and verdict in the  
Maybrick case the London Chemist and  
Druggist has this to say about the deceased  
husband.  
From the beginning of his illness the medical  
advice has been hittingly employed. The  
thirteen days' illness the poor man had  
gone through the following appalling list of re-  
medies: Morphine, suppositories, ipecacuanha,  
wine of opium and trinitro solution, castor,  
oil, and other drugs, and about 200 grains of  
potassium, Fowler's solution, Plummer's pill, dilute  
hydrochloric acid, tincture of iodine, tincture  
of potassium, atropine, tincture of laboratory,  
bismuth, sulphonic cocaine, nitro-glycerine,  
santonin, calomel, and other drugs, and  
santonin, glycerine and Condy's fluid as mouth  
washes.

In view of that list of "remedies," what  
was the use of an educated poisoner? And what  
was a chemical analysis worth of a stomach  
which had been turned into a chemical  
sewer.

UNCLE BILL WEBSTER, who was Daniel  
Webster's favorite coachman, died recently  
in the Soldiers' Home in Maine. He was  
quite a character, and told some interesting  
stories of his life with the great statesman  
in 1848 and 1849. He used to take care of  
Webster's horses and go gunning and fish-  
ing with him. He said Webster was a thor-  
ough fisherman, and would tramp all day  
whipping the streams about his home.  
Uncle Bill told with pride of having a  
drink with Webster, standing with him at  
the bar. He said Webster never knew the  
value of money, and was just as likely to  
start for Washington without a cent in his  
pocket as not. Perhaps that was after the  
great statesman had taken one too many  
drinks.

THERE is such a thing as being too law-  
abiding. Near Rondout, N. Y., a few days  
ago, a woman discovered a man hanging  
by a rope from the limb of a tree near the  
roadside. She saw his fingers and legs  
twitching, and, frightened at the sight, ran  
and called some men employed near by.  
On their arrival life was not extinct, but  
they refused to cut the rope under the sup-  
position that they had no right to, and that  
the coroner should be summoned. As a  
consequence, the suicide accomplished his  
purpose. They cut the rope, and the man  
who had been hanging for some time, down  
the corner might have lost his feet, but  
would hardly have prosecuted them.

Mrs. Ida A. HARPER has been made as-  
sociate editor of the Terre Haute News, the  
independent daily recently started in that  
city, and Mrs. Emma Carleton, formerly of  
this city, has taken a similar position on  
the new paper, The Teller, at New Al-  
bany. Both these ladies are known  
through their contributions to the Journal  
as versatile and accomplished writers, and  
each is admirably fitted by practical ex-  
perience and by special qualifications for  
the exacting duties of daily newspaper  
life. The News and the Teller are to be  
congratulated on having secured the  
services of such competent workers.

MARK TWAIN's description of his court-  
ship is funny, but one cannot resist a sus-  
picion that it is not true. He says he was  
taking an early breakfast in a small West-  
ern hotel, and being waited on by a tall,  
raw-boned, freckled-faced and red-headed  
man, when it somehow occurred to him  
to ask her if she had a husband. She an-  
swered, "No."

"Why not?" said Mark.  
"Because no man ever asked me."

Then came Mark's characteristic proposal:  
"Say! Don't shoot! How would do?"

A RECENT report of Lincoln Park, Chi-  
cago, shows that it contains about 386  
acres. This includes thirty-one acres of  
boulevards and the rest is now under  
process of reclamation from the lake. Up  
to April, 1889, the park had cost \$4,411,000,  
including cost of land, improvements, po-  
licing, salaries, etc. With its numerous at-  
tractions of nature and art, its fifteen  
miles of drives and walks, its statuary,  
zoological garden, lakes and green-houses,  
Lincoln Park is already rich in attractions,  
and will become more so every year.

So far as books and papers are concerned  
it matters little what is put in the corner-  
stone of the soldiers' monument. In fifty  
years they will all be illegible, if not entire-  
ly decayed. Besides, how is posterity to  
know, or why should it care, what is placed  
there? The stone itself may not be moved  
for centuries, and long before its contents  
are revealed all papers, books and docu-  
ments will have crumbled into dust. This  
is the prosaic view of the case, but, of  
course, there is a sentiment which should  
be regarded.

AN American gentleman temporarily  
abroad, writes:  
The railway between Liverpool and London  
are making special efforts to secure American  
traffic, and they run vestibule trains of Pullman  
cars to the docks, and the Pullman cars are  
steamed. The highest rate is charged, and it  
is noticed that the newly arrived American  
insists upon traveling first class. He often thinks  
himself lucky to be able to travel third class  
when going home. The Liverpool railways make  
a great boast of their baggage-checking system,  
which they advertise as "the American plan," but  
they do not seem to know that the Pullman  
to the London destination, for which 50 cents  
per package is charged, the real American  
checking system is still unknown in England.

HOWELS, the author, says he made more  
money out of his patented scrap-book,  
which had nothing at all in it, than he has  
out of all his alleged literary works. That,  
however, should not encourage authors to  
publish books with nothing in them.

WITH favorable weather there will be a  
great crowd here on the 23d, and citizens  
should unite in giving the visitors a rous-  
ing welcome. We are too much in the habit  
of inviting crowds here and doing nothing to  
make them feel they are welcome.